Abstract

Along with the development of social media, Indonesian citizens are often using social media to share information. One of them uses twitter's social media tweeting feature, to discuss a particular topic. Disasters are one of the topics that are discussed, ranging from why disasters occur and how they are handled by the authorities. Sentiment analysis can be done to analyze tweets on the topic of this disaster, so that it can be used as a benchmark for how disaster management and why disasters occur in the opinion of citizens. In this study, sentiment analysis was made using the word embedding Global Vector (GloVe) which aims to improve the performance of sentiment analysis. The Global Vector model was formed from the Corpus Wikipedia Indonesia, with a dataset of tweets with disaster topics totaling 1500 tweet data. The sentiment classification used is the deep learning method of the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model. Which is where the Global Vector model is dimbedded into its layers. In this study, two test scenarios were conducted with tweet data with balanced sentiment data labels and tests with disproportionate sentiment data labels. From the test results with balanced data obtained 73% accuracy and in data with unbalanced labels obtained 74.5% precision and 74.5% recall with 75% accuracy.

Keywords: GloVe, LSTM, sentiment analysis, word embedding